Civil Rights-The Third Term. We constantly observe in all the various quarters of the Union the effects that come from a bold and menly resistance of the civil-rights bill outrage upon society. The insult it proposed to put upon the white to it has spread like a fire on the prairie. to tolerate a departure from ancient usage turned to it. that had almost become sacred, as a way of refuge from party tyranny, people are impressed with the strong motive that moves them; while aspirants for the first honor of the nation grow alarmed at the possible postponement of their bright chances for success.

These two things combined-the civilrights bill, with its horrors, and "third term," with its embarrassments to a pirants-are doing wonders in the way of changing the political stakes and altering the course of politicians. But a day or two since the Republican organ of this State made a defence of Senator Lewis and the Republican party from a brief paragraph in this paper, from which defence it would seem the Journal essayed to acquit both Senator Lewis and the Republican party from all suspicion of favoring the mixing of negroes and whites in the common schools.

If they are not to be mixed there, why should they by force of law be mixed anywhere? That is the question the negro himself will ask.

The Republican party is very sick, and in endeavoring to cure itself by swallowing the "civil-rights" pill it is growing much worse. The leaders are in pain. They now swear they did not swallow the whole pill with the mixed colors; in which swearing they surprise and irritate the negroes, who mean that they shall swallow it whole. The pill is very sickening, and the gentle odors of the "third term" add many a spasm to those already suffered.

This mixture of colors in schools is exciting the indignation of the freemen of the Northwest. Indiana talks out boldly about it, and we refer to what the great Democratic Convention of the 15th of July, at Indianapolis, had to say about it as a specimen of the triumphant opinions of the whole West. With such indignation as they express on the one hand, and on the other the disclaimer of the Republicans that they are not committed to mixed schools, it is not hard to see that the Republicans have gone too far. The noble manhood of the nation cau't stand negro equality. They are crawfishing | seize the opportunity, or let it conform to the and trying to get away from the odium of customs of the other roads. An injured their policy, to which they have been too people who did more than their share toclearly committed to admit of retreat.

Yes, the destruction of schools, the degradation of the white race, are more than the nation will stand; and the "third term," like lie justice, a serious wrong to the interests of the wand of lows, is helping to destroy the the State to do neither one nor the other. heads of the republican monster.

We extract from the platform of the Indiana Democrats the two following resolutions, and ask for them the particular attention of Enquirer of this city has brought out the the reader:

"Sixth. We are in favor of a liberal system of education for the benefit of the negro as well as the white children of Indiana, but are opposed to the mixture of the black and white races in our public schools or the educational institutions.

Seventh. The civil rights bill recently passed by the Senate of the United States, and now pending in the House of Representatives, presents an issue of vital moment to decide at the ballot-box whether they will or will not be coerced to the absolute social us well as political equality of the negro race with themselves. We view with abhorrence the attempt on the part of the Federal Government to take control of all schools, colleges, churches, hotels, railroads, steamboats, theatres, and graveyards, for the purpose of establishing negro equality, and enforcing it Morton and Pratt before the people of Indiand for their votes in favor of this atrocious measure, and shall ask for judgment against them at the hands of their constituents whom they bave misrepresented."

These are the true sentiments of the brave and stout Northwest, and the Republican party dare not make a square issue against them. Let the Republican national address eover up its object under general terms, asserting human equality. The party dare not at this day shoulder the civil-rights bill with its mixture of races. It is one of the best and protect ourselves from negro dominasigns for the country that they dare not.

The Sewage of Cities.

We must look upon the subject of the sewage of cities as inseparable from that of "the pollution of streams" discussed by this paper on Saturday. The offal of cities must be kept out of streams if they are to be protected from pollution; and this offal false gods. What will be the platform of must be kept out of them also for the health parties two years hence? What great quesand comfort of citizens and 'for preserving the productiveness of the land.

Sewers ought to be used exclusively for promoting health by keeping the surface dry. Nothing but water should go into tions of the hour, and the people of the them. All solid offal should be returned to the earth from whence it came; and cities afford the best opportunity for the collection of this offal, and the returning of it to the lands. To throw it into the rivers is to bestow it where it is lost, while to put it on the lands is to make it very useful, and greatly tributary to the subsistence and from the great West-that he shall be in ancomfort of man.

To throw this offal into the rivers, too, is to make them foul and offensive, to annoy those below on the stream, to generate disease, to impair the water as a place of plea- have been made to suffer. As to his politics sure and sport, to injure the fisheries, and to in other regard we shall care but little; for do a number of other things which are calculated to harm the community.

The washing of all offal into the nearest stream is an easy way to get rid of it, and this gratifies self-indulgence and laziness. It is at best but a temporary relief; for the debris rises to offend the very persons who hope in this easy way to get rid of it. Worst shall be in a condition to sustain as a unit of all, as we have said, it is thrown where it | that party and that man who assures us the is lost, instead of being put where it would

prove most useful. To secure the benefit of pure streams and pure air by collecting and properly disposing of the solid offal of cities, is looked upon as a great labor after having got rid of it so many years dentally, or rather unintentionally, stabbed, through sewers. But it is all in imagina. a few days ago, by Mr. Samuel B. Hurt, died tion. When an old usage is condemned and of lock-jaw this morning at 8½ o'clock. Mr. Hurt, as I am informed, intends immediately must be discarded, men eling to it a long to surrender himself to the proper authority cents; and if over four ounces, an additional to any one (perhaps he will show it to the time, and think no other way or getting along that his case may undergo the necessary ju- charge of six cents for each additional weight committee), but it is virtually a forgery and could be tolerated; but when they put their | dicial investigation. hand to the work of reform, they find that what they had supposed to be impossible is easy of accomplishment. Once abandoned, the old usage is never thought of again as tolerable.

of cities science is constantly devising ways of simplifying processes. Just now, in Philadelphia, there is in operation a system Philadelphia, there is in operation a system of cities science is constantly devising ways and inviting Colonel Peters to accompany in great agony. When the telegrams about regard to the apology, that when Mrs. Tilton the great fire began to come in he instantly was two or three years ago disturbed, as is signed.

for carrying off and utilizing the disjects of a city, by which refuse is handled without offence and utilized with readiness. It is a department of domestic economy which must be steadily improved until what we deem necessary-the disposal of the matter under consideration without fouling the rivers and by utilizing it for restoration to the soil-may become simple and successful,

We think that society will be forced to lay down the most rigid rules for its own protection; that it must discard the whole sysrace was great, and the spirit of opposition tem of sewage as now recognized; that it must use sewers only for drying the surface The "third term "expedient is nearly allied and draining the rain-water into the river: to this turn in political affairs. When it is and that, if possible, everything taken from seen that an immense body of men are ready | the land must in the most useful form be re-

This policy, strictly adhered to, will impart a vast amount of comfort and solid wealth to society. No line of labor can secure more public benefit, and no form of labor-the doom of man-will enure more to man's good.

A Chance for the Mahone Express.

We have authority for saying that the Mahone Express will be passed over the Petersburg road and over the Danville road upon precisely the same terms that the Adams Company's Express is allowed to go

Will that suit the Atlantic, Mississipp and Ohio Express? Can it ask more? The public will observe that six of the

seven railroads in Virginia run no express on their own account. They have no agents, no wagons and teams, and no safes conveyed over the lines. They, therefore, cannot run an express on their own account, much less on any body else's. And just here is the folly of blaming them for not prorating express matter with MAHONE; in other words, for not carrying Mahone's Express and sharing with him the responsibilities and troubles of a service for which they are not at all prepared and which they do not intend to undertake. Indeed, it is the height of assurance to assume that any obligation res's upon them to do so. This assurance the Manonites show in demanding that we shall blame Buford, of the Danville road, and Scott, of the Petersburg, nstead of asking the remedy at the hands of MAHONE, who has control of the whole matter, and upon whose road the grievance of which our merchants so justly complain exists. According to the satellites Manone cannot err-the king can do no wrong. The people differ with them.

Now, then, as MAHONE does run an Ex press which the other roads do not, is it not entirely just that they offer to take his Express exactly as they do Adams' or any body's? Let the A., M. & O. send along its matter, its agent and its safe and it can go on upon the same terms with others. Let it wards building the railroad General Manone manages may justly insist upon this alternative. It will be a gross insult to pub-

VERY TRUE. - The spicy editorial debate following maxime, in whose truth we declare our full belief:

"The records of public men are fit subjects of comment. They are the Lithful photographs of their past services, and by them the measure of their capacity for fuure usefulness may be taken."-Whig.

"The intelligent and independent people of Virginia never were and never can be carried into the pocket of any man, great or small, and the sooner that fact is appreciato the American people, and calls upon them | ted the better it will be for the party and the politicians."- Enquirer.

Good Advice to the South.

[From the Petersburg News.] It is not at all improbable that the Demo eratic party of the South may hold the balance of power in the next Presidential election, and therefore we think it the part of wisdom for the white people of this section. under numerous penalties of tines, damages, in all their political actions, to hold themand imprisonment. We arraign Senators selves aloof from any affiliation with the parties outside of their own States. They will have everything to gain and nothing to lose by this course of action, for in the present confused state of parties and of politics it is imply impossible to foretell what leading elements will be at work two years or even park, with the river "Arno" for one of its one year hence, and with which of the contending parties of the country it will be best distance. Here it is that the beautiful wofor us to ally ourselves in deciding the re-

Two things, however, every sensible man in the South must now acknowledge to be imperative upon our section. The one is that we must take care of our local interests, tion, to the very best of our ability and regardless of all party associations or preferences; the other is we must hold ourselves in a condition to throw our power and influence in support of that party or section which promises most good and most protection to our people and race. To plant ourselves upon this platform is now the imperative duty of the hour, and one cannot do otherwise without going off in a hurry after tions involving the life and prosperity of our people will be involved? How many parties will there be, who will be their leaders, and from what section will they come? These are the important and practical ques-South should hold themselves as a unit prepared to act upon them at the proper time, with an eye single to our welfare and happiness. There will be nothing in a name; there will be little in sections; but there will be a deal-all in fact-in the men, in the principles and character they may present to the choice of the American people We prefer that our candidate shall come tagonism to all sectional and Rudical issuesthat he shall lament the condition of the South, and possess the honesty and firmness to extricate us as far and as rapidly as possible from the terrible evils under which we the people of the South have neither time nor inclination just now to concern them-

selves seriously about the old minor issues and conflicts of party warfare. Hence we say let the white people of the South keep out of Federal politics for the next year or two-commit themselves to no party, or man, or section-so that, when the next Presidential election comes on we greatest relief and most permanent protection from the fearful evils which may envi-

ron us. [From the Lynchburg Republican, 18th.] RESULTED FATALLY .- A note from our reiable Appomattox correspondent says: "Mr. Thomas W. Agee, who was acci-

ENCAMPMENT OF A VIRGINIA REGIMENT .-In this matter of the disposal of the offal command will go into encampment some time in August at Jordan's Alum Springs,

Notes of Travel-From Liverpool to Alexandria. [Written for the Dispatch.]

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, June 20, 1874. From the land of the "Rhedive" and "Sahara" I drop you a few notes of travel. It is a convenience to have a traveller friend -one that can post you as to the most pleasunt routes, necessary expenses, &c. My friend did this for me. I arrived in Liverpool and went up im-

mediately to smoky London and spent a couple of days before starting on my eastern journey. I did not go to see the "Tower," out paid close attention to "Rotten Row," with its handsome women and handsome horses. While the women do not compare In beauty to our own home girls, the horses are well-worth the attention of a lover of horse flesh. My stay in London was so short I had no opportunity for sight-seeing. To Paris I went via Dover and Calais, and my sea sickness in the Atlantic did not prevent an attack while crossing the channel. I imagined mine the most dreadful case on board, and wanted, like that member of the Virginia Legislature from the mountain district, who was on a steamboat in Hampton Roads, to be put out and allowed to walk

Paris is an enticing place, where the people do nothing but enjoy themselves. Anything and everything is to be purchased here, and at high rates too, except bad wine and kid gloves, which are exceedingly cheap. Here, as in London, my visit was short, and I left in the fast train for

MARSEILLES. through which my route was laid down This town figures on sweet oil boxes, and has given to the world the beautiful "sweet oil lables" of bronze, so artistically stuck on bottles containing the oil largely exported from this place, which is the largest trading port of France. I had expected to find the town composed of several large oil factories, but then I was not a travelled man. From Marseilles I reached CANNES

the most charming invalid resort on the Mediterranean. The population is almost purely English, which made me, who had tried my French and failed, rather glad to man said to me: "You know we can't find often some of the sweetest airs from the difany climate to compare with it, you know;" and really it seemed to me just the place for who established the reputation of this seaside resort. In the old days before railroads, when Nice was on Italian territory, Lord B. was travelling in his coach to that town, when upon reaching the Italian frontier some difficulty was experienced in crossing, which displeased his lordship. With his characteristic energy he immediately ordered his corbay lies the "Isle de St. Marguerite" where the unfortunate MarshalBazaine is confined. From Cannes it is only a short distance to Nice, the Paris of the south, where half the foreign population are Americans, many of hem so very Frenchy in appearance as to be rays them. It is a charming town; somehing like Richmond, Va., in being nearly a city. The air is balmy and refreshing. In he morning the "Promenade Anglais" ents a gay and attractive scene in its walking congregation, composed of almost every

offorded, and one can indulge in the legiti mate dance or the doubtful "baccarat." The short stay I made here delighted me note thin any on my route, and I left Nice

nationality. In the evening amusements are

with reluctance for Genoa. I travelled by "vetturino," a most delight ful mode of conveyance-after the manner of the old time post and coach—as you are o completely your own master.

The journey was made in easy stages, ocnow going on between the Whig and the cupying three days. Thus I had the opport tunity of enjoying in full the far-famed scenery of the "Cornice," so familiar to appreciate the girls.) continental tourists, and of also stopping one day in Genoa to take a hurried glance at its marble palaces, and narrow, pieture-que streets, so unlike anything in the new world that the recollection naturally turns to the old time and story of Christopher Colum

Not forgetting my ship would soon sail prosperous one. for the East I pushed through by rail to Brindisi, devoting one week to Florence-No mat-Florence! lovely, smiling you may have heard guests comfortable. ter how much of this city, it surpasses all expectations; with its exquisite proportions; the "Uffizzi," and "Patti" palaces, with their unrivalled collection of art; and "Santa Croce," with its sacred tombs, are in themselves enough to detain the traveller for months in this city; but when you add to these the number of private galleries, at open to the stranger, charming society, climate, &c., no wonder that many make i their home for years who had only intended to remain a few weeks. One of the mos enjoyable things in Florentine life is an after noon in the "Cacine," a beautifully laid-out boundaries, and the "Fiesole" bills in the men of Florence talk scandal, pass comments on each other's dress, and are themselves adby the side of barouche, and the compliments of the day exchanged. All is life and enjoyment, and old as well as young enter into it The "jennesse dorée" of the city lounge on foot or ride slowly on horseback along the beautiful drive, the better to admire the fair sex. These youths have a very English appearance, caused by their clothes being made n London, and I believe it is quite the fashon to have one's garments made by a 'Bond-street" tailor. The Florentines are good-looking, and appear to me to be goodempered even for "Italiano," and the liquid the lips of the peasant girls, with their rich cheeks of ruddy bronze, large, black, flashing eyes, that say a thousand things at once, as they vend their fruits and flowers in the of the meeting of the committee on Wednes-

market place, are particularly attractive. generally of splendid physique, but have

dier would like to see. Brindisi is a town of considerable import ance, and the Italian Government are wisely spending large sums of money in making i a harbor fit for modern ships. It already boasts of a large maritime commerce. Several lines connect it with Alexandria, Egypt, doing the distance in about thirty-six hours. The treacherous Mediterranean gave me a terrible shaking up during my journey from Brindisi to this place, but once again on shore my recovery was rapid.

NIDRAWOC BEY. "Nidrawoc" will please address his communications to The Dispatch. "'Tother fellow" is absent from home sometimes.

ratifications of the postal treaty between the United States and France were exchanged to-day at the Post-Office Department by M. munication referring to the letter of apology Bartholdi, the French Minister, and the of Mr. Beecher in regard to an alleged of-Postmaster-General. This treaty goes into operation on the 1st of August. The single rate of international letter postage will be friend of the principals, says:
nine cents in the United States per each fif"With regard to that letter, I can state on nine cents in the United States per each fifteen grammes (half-ounce), or fraction thereof, and fifty centimes in France per each ten grammes, or fraction thereof. The postage on correspondence other than letters mailed 2. Other articles of printed matters and samof four ounces, or fraction thereof.

A Louisville reporter believes there is something in dreams. On the night before Colonel Clarence Peters, commander of the something in dreams. On the night before dence that it is the same. They may have sixth Regiment, M. N. G., has received a the present Chicago fire he dreamed that he altered it, or not remembered its language or letter from Colonel John A. Sloan, of the stood near the Times building, in Chicago, import. This is the same. They may have altered it, or not remembered its language or letter from Colonel John A. Sloan, of the stood near the Times building, in Chicago, import. This is the same. First Virginia Regiment, stating that his and saw Mr. Storey, who was on the roof, in private conversation. He had it direct command will go into encampment some take a faithful mule by the tail and hurl it to from one who knew with regard to the matthe sidewa'k, many feet below, where it died ter, though he did not tell who."

from Anegaday Springs. LLEGILLY SPRINGS-ACC MMODATIONS-PAN-CY DRESS BALL NEXT WEEK-PLEASANT SO-CIETY. &C.

Dispatch.]

[Correspondence of the Rich JULY 17TH, 1874. Perhaps a few lines from this, one of the most charming of the watering places in Vir ginia, might prove of interest to some of your readers. Not many days ago we left the hot and dusty city with the intention to speed a few days among the Alleghany mountains. Before many days of travel we alighted at this place. Now any attempt at description of these springs would, at our hands, prove a failure, still we must say

something: About three and a half miles from Alleghany station, on the Atlantic, Mississippi and Obio railroad, at the head of a very pretty valley, through which flows the Roanoke river, are situated these springs. They are among the spurs of the Alleghany mountains. The hotel is situated upon a beautiful knoll overlooking the lawn, and on either side is a row of framed cottages, capable of accommodating a very large number of persons. The springs seemed entirely hemmed in by a chain of mountains, with its beautiful scenery, which grows more enchanting as you look upon it. The early gray dawn, with its grand sunrise, or the setting of the sun amid the silver and golden-lined clouds, grows more lovely, until we are led to exclaim, truly, we are in an enchanted land!

The accommodations are first-class, affording convenience and comfort, both to the inralid and pleasure-seeker. The hotel is commodious. Under its roof will be found the reception-room, parlors, ball-room and diningsaloon; also telegraph, express, post, and rai road offices. Contiguous to the main hote building are over one hundred and fifty double cabins, arranged with an eye to the comfort of the guests. Water is conveyed by pipes from the mountains to every part of the establishment, and guests are thus supplied with hot, cold, and plunge baths. Those who want recreation and exercise will find billiard-tables, two bowling-alleys, and croquet besides many picturesque walks. The music by Kessnich's Band is really good-in fact, for the size of the band, we have never heard reach this haven where conversation could better, either on the lawn or in the ballbe carried on without trouble. An English- room. Their selections are fine, playing

ferent operas. The Springs this season are under the the health seeker. Lord Brougham it was management of Major J. T. Wilson, who seems to understand the art of keeping a hotel. The rooms are nicely furnished while the wants of the inner man are supplied with well-cooked food and a plenty of it; and it is well that this is the case, for the waters give you a most ravenous appetite. Dr. Isaac White, of Lynchburg, is resident physician. Those who desire his services tege back and settled at the obscure but will find him to be a pleasant gentleman and beautiful village of Cannes. Broughams are one who thoroughly understands the efficacy also named after Lord Brougham. In the of these waters and the mode of treatment especially of dyspepsia.

The ladies and gentlemen are busy making preparations for a grand dress and fancy ball to come off next Friday. Every one is anticipating a pleasant time, and the way to make it more so is to bring a large party carcely recognizable; but their French be- from Richmond, and we will ensure them

delightful time. The society here is one of refinement and culture. The ladies bave charming manners, and are very sociable. There are several fear we would trespass upon your valuable South (bless the dear southern girls; they are all to us very lovely and loveable), with beautiful golden hair, a handsome contour, and graceful figure; the other is from one of the Middle States-a beautiful brunette, with glossy black hair and dark, flashing eyes; cautifully over the mountain and dale.

The company here at present numbers be so well patronized this year like they many more visitors are expected here, and the season will, we have no doubt, be a

(You know, Messrs, Editors, how much we

Mr. J. F. Slaughter, one of the chief owners of these springs, is here, and is seeing that everything is done to make the

Among the guests at this place are Captain so many beautiful things to P. Conley, Mobile; Dr. C. L. Lewis, Nashsee, so much to enjoy! "Giottos campa- ville; General Charles Slaughter, Lynchburg; Colonel J. A. Guild, Alabama; Colonel G. Dilliard, Mississippi; Major W. C. Marrow, Norfolk; Captain Charles E. Ferner, New Orleans; Robert Kent, Wytheville; ex-Governor P. O. Hebert and Dr. Jud. B. Wood, of your city. If you wish to be where the air is cool

and balmy, and where you will find a blanket comfortable at night, we advise you to come

Many wonderful cures have been made by the use of these waters, and some of them this season. A gentleman (who is, by the by, an editor), came here two or three weeks ago in a very low state from chronic diarrhœa, and has been improving ever since, gaining one pound of flesh every day. For the worst forms of dyspepsia, and for diseases mired by the gentlemen. Barouche is driven of the stomach and bowels, these waters are said to have no equal. CLAY.

The Beecher-Tilton Affair. SATISFACTION OF BEECHER'S FRIENDS-TILTON

SEPARATED FROM HIS WIFE-MORE LADIES IN

The reporters of the New York and Brookyn papers are still kept at their wits' end in the prisoner had been indicted for perjury. hunting up individuals from whom they think it possible to get new facts bearing against General Roddy, claiming that she upon the Beecher-Tilton scandal. All attempts to induce the investigating committee ly after this, while residing at Taylor's tones of the "lingua Toscana" falling from to make disclosures have been futile, but the Hotel, in Jersey City, Roddy met Miss Shotreportorial pumps profess to gather something through other sources. The Brooklyn Eagle friendly to the Beecher side, says could only have been obtained from an

"We feel, however, at liberty to make this vorably impress me, though the men are general assertion: That the case of Mr. found that all his private papers, together Beecher is fully known to the committee, not that military bearing which an old sol- and that the load of anxiety with which his friends have been burdened need no longer be borne. The so-called 'very worst' is go no further. They must be brought to a known. That it is nothing but what an explanation and the apology of one gentleman | decisive measures must be taken. A bench to another gentleman would fully atone for may be safely inferred."

The same paper says the rumor to the effect that Mr. Tilton had begun proceedings lovely example of innocence and virtue in divorce against his wife is without foundation in fact, but the New York Tribune, among others, mentions a formal separation as follows:

"The papers are being drawn up for a legal separation between Mr. and Mrs. Til- terwards gratify her wishes. It was not the ton. The residence in Livingstone street is first time she had married men in her powto be given to Mrs. Tilton, and the children er. She had laid her plans before with other will also be placed in her custody. The separation will be by mutual consent. The cess. details of a divorce suit, with all its annoyances, will therefore be avoided."

A correspondent ("B. H. G."), in a comfence against Mr. Tilton, and now said to be in possession of Mr. Moulton, the mutual

better authority than that of Mr. Haliday, who probably learnt all he knows of it from Mr. Moulton, that it no longer exists. It was not a letter, but some sort of apology, in the United States and addressed to France | written, I believe, by Moulton and signed by will be as follows: 1. Newspapers, three H. W. B. It was destroyed a long while cents each, if not over four ounces in weight, ago. What Tilton now has was written either by him or Moulton from memory of ples of merchandise, if not over one ounce the old document, and has not the signature in weight, two cents; if over one and not of H. W. B, except such as they have put exceeding two ounces, four cents; if over to it themselves. This I am quite sure can two and not exceeding four ounces, six be proved. Tilton refuses to show the letter disengenuous for him to re original document, when it is only reconstructed from memory. There is no evidence that it is the same. They may have in private conversation. He had it direct

alleged, about the neglect of perselt by be husband, &c., she sought the advice of Beecher as her pastor, and he gave advice which, after subsequent explanation, he was sorry for, and hence wrote the apolo-

getic letter. The New York Sun of Friday says: "A gentleman of the highest repute in Brooklyn, and in fact throughout New York State, said authoritatively last evening that Theodore Tilton's document would implicate two ladies besides his own wife in the

An Extraordinary Trial. BEAUTIPUL WOMAN IN THE TOILS FOR GRAND

Miss Carlotta F. Shotwell, who is said to be a lady of prepossessing appearance, brilliant conversational powers, and lady-like deportment, is now on trial in New York on a charge of grand larceny, General Philip D. Roddy, of Alabama, formerly of the Confederate service, being the complainant. The opening of the case by ex-Judge Fullerton, counsel for the plaintiff, reveals a history of female craft, cunning, and persistency seldom known in the history of crime. Judge Fullerton's relation of the case was substantially as follows:

The defendant, Miss Carlotta F. Shotwell. was known sometimes by another name. The complainant was General Philip D. Roddy. The prisoner was well brought up had extraordinary conversational powers. great ability, and was not without considerable personal attractions. She was unfortunate enough to stand charged with a crime and it was to be hoped that if she was guilty she would be convicted. Mr. Roddy became acquainted with Miss Shotwell in 1867, having been introduced to her by a lady in this city. General Roddy saw Miss Shotwell home, and having met her afterwards an intimacy grew up which lasted for several years. She was a lady of remarkable and marvelous powers of fascination. She wanted money, and she got it from bim, first in small sums, afterwards in large amounts. She had him in her power, and she knew it. He was a married man, and her demands were accompanied with threats that in case of a non-compliance his wife and family should have a full exposure. She was an angel at first, but soon showed her claws. She went from place to place, getting large amounts periodically, and receiving from General Roddy more than \$50,000. She brought him down from a weithy man to dependence and poverty, and left him ruined, with the alternative of either exposing himself to shame in a court, blowing out his brains, or jumping off the In 1872 the parties separated. Before this

she had gone stealthily in his room and stolen his money and papers from his trunk. threatening to expose him and others besides him. Subsequent to this she commenced action against General Roddy on a bond for \$5),000, which he had given her in order to be released, knowing only too well that he would have to compromise with her on her own terms. This he did and obtained possession of the bond. She then wrote to his wife, determined, as she was, to work his ruin or accomplish her object. Half crazed. he fled to Europe. Here he was not safe either, for she sent him a letter telling him that there was a lawsuit pending in this country, and he had better return and look here of whom we would like to speak, but after his name. At this time he saw in a New York newspaper that she had comspace. We will only mention two-one of menced an action for grand larceny against them of fair complexion, from the sunny a man named Everett, whom she charged with stealing a fifty thousand dollar bond, which, to his unutterable astonishment General Roddy found was the bond delivered to him by Miss Shotwell, and which he thought be still carried in his trunk. The general at once searched his trunks, and her figure is none the less graceful, but with found that the bond and other papers had a step so light that we were reminded of the been stolen, the prisoner having entered his is clear that some extraordinary measures gentle fawn as she glides so majestically and room and abstracted them on the night before he sailed for Europe. He at once re- enjoy the immunity from fire which is essenturned to America to try and settle the suit and avert the exposure which had now come. She had commenced suits against about one hundred and forty persons. The him in the name of Miss Shotwell against springs throughout the State do not seem to Roddy, and he met them. He, wretched as he was, met her demands as long as he were last. Before the first of August a great | could, and when his money became exhausted he could do no more. It was no use. It was \$1 to-day, \$10 to-morrow, and \$100 the next day. He was unfitted for business, and mise able in the extreme. He went to Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, to escape her, but it was no use-there she

was. He went to Washington, but even

there she followed him. She would walk

into the dining-room of the hotel and sit

down beside him. She would go to his room and lie for hours on the door-mat-an object of curiosity to all beholders. She would follow his carriage and be dragged along behind it, yelling out his name and exposing him. If he "took to himself the wings of the morning and fled even to the uttermost parts of the earth," there was this woman also, trying by every means in her power to wring money from bim. The verdict in the well-known case of Mrs. Brinckley against her alleged husband, in which it was decided that she was his lawful wife, although the parties had never been married, but had entered into a private contract, placed another weapon in the hands of Miss Shotwell, and suggested to her that she could pretend to be the wife of Roddy. She accordingly went to Roddy's business partner, demanded a large sum of money, and on being refused threatened to avow herself the wife of the complainant. She then went before a magistrate, swore that she was the wife of General Roddy, on the ground that marriage in this State is a civil contract, and made a demand for maintenance, claiming that he had abandoned her. For this piece of swearing, he might add, She next commenced an action for divorce was his wife in the eyes of the law. Short well one day, and from remarks made by her, disclosing facts which he knew examination of his private papers, he came to the conclusion that his papers had been stolen. He then went to Jersey City and with the opera-glass and seven English sovereigns mentioned in the indictment, had been stolen from his trunk. Things could stop, and his friends insisted that this time warrant was issued, part of the money was found in her possession, and she was arrested and indicted. The defendant was not a when the complainant met her. She was not the innocent victim of General Roddy's designs. She was an adventurist, a blackmailer, one who inslnuated herself into the affections of married men that she might afparties, but probably with not the same suc-

BISHOP WHELAN'S SUCCESSOR .- The distin guished Redemptorist Father Wayrich, wel known in this city, and now stationed at Annapolis, is named as the probable success sor of the late Bishop Whelan, of Wheeling. The Archbishop will, according to the cus tom of the Roman Catholic Church, shortly send three names to the Pope, who will select from the three one as Bishop Whelan's successor. When about one year ago a Bishop for Georgia was to be chosen, the names of Fathers Gross, Foley, and Wayrich were sent to Rome, the first of whom was selected to fill the position .- Baltimore Ame-

BISMARCE,-It is said that Bismarck, "on a certain occasion, being asked to explain his extraordinary luck at whist, he replied When I get an opportunity I invariably

Postal.-William D. Hix is appointed

Woopen Bulldings of Ciries .- The moral of the late fire in Chicago, as taught by the journals of that city, is that it is always dangerous to put up wooden buildings in a great city. The centre of Chicago is compact ind well-built, but it is surrounded by a vast number of cheap wooden structures. There is also likely to be a high wind blowing to or from the lake. But the wooden buildings are a constant menace. If the could be burned up, which is their certain destiny sooner or later, without endanger ing other buildings, their destruction would be only the removal of a nuisance. But a few such structures, worth a few thousands, may be the means of burning down others worth millions. The late fire may sost four millions and it might have cost forty. Few o our cities have as great provocations to fire as bas bad Chicago, yet they all have more or less of wooden structures, and especially tinder box roofs, instead of metal and elate These latter materials are coming more and more into use, however, but generally on buildings so high that fire apparatus cannot reach them, and others are stored with ex

Thus it is the way in which we build

plosives and food for fire.

posure to configrations. There has not been in this century a great fire in any of the European capitals. So completely is Paris freed from all the elements of inflammability that the deliberate and persistent efforts of the communists to set it on fire failed. There is not a city in America which if the same set of incendiaries were left at liberty to work at their will upon it, would not have been utterly destroyed. A little spark falling on some unguarded spot suffices to lay whole squares in ashes. Laws to restrict private avarice and insure a better construction of buildings should be rigo rously enforced. The apparatus and means of extinguishing fires, and the discipline of engine companies should render the fire de partment of every city equal to almost any emergency. With these ought to be combined fire extinguishers large factories and places of business, and the familiarizing those employed in such places with the use of them. A novel suggestion appears in a communication in the Chicago Times of the 9th instant, which, singularly enough, discusses the exposure of that city to the recurrence of the calamity of 1871, and says that the first remark made recently by a prominent Louisville architect was, when showing him the city from the roof of a tall building, after having passed through a number of them, explaining the construction, "This city will be destroyed again." The writer then asks, How can we obtain a fire department equal to the emergency?" and, summing up,

The solution, therefore, rests not with change of officers, nor the introduction of improvements in the present fire department. It demands its abolishment, trunk and root. My proposition is its transfer to a body of men who are most directly interested in its efficiency. This body is the underwriters. In Continental Europe the 'State" is largely in the insurance business, and consistently runs its machinery for preventing and extinguishing fires. Here we meet the anomaly that private insurance companies take all the risks, and leave the machinery in the hands of corporations controlled by the selfishness of individual politicians. If the underwriters properly appreciate their own interest in the premises, they will undertake the task upon the only practical basis-i. e., without compensation to be paid by the city, meeting expenses by increase of rates, the city merely transferring to them all apparatus and free use of the buildings and grounds."

While the fire departments of other cities. especially our own, are not open to the objections brought against that of Chicago, it must be taken if our American cities are to tial not only to their prosperity, but their existence. - Baltimore Sun.

CHARLEY ROSS-THE PHILADELPHIA AB-DUCTION CASE.-Events which transpired yesterday in connection with the Ross case have, it is gratifying to state, rather strengthened the case which Detective Taggart has worked up. It would be imprudent to publiely reter to these happenings in detail, as such action might interfere with the successful working of the case; but it is searcely too much to say that perhaps in the next issue of the Inquirer announcement of the recovery of the missing boy, Charley Ross, will be made. It may be that the arrest of the criminal will not be rendered necessary to secure the result, as he may now be turned loose by them at any time, his further retention being-attended with the greatest danger to the custodians. It will not be surprising, therefore, if the lad should be recovered on a lot in the outskirts, or if he should find his

way home unattended. The criminals who perpetrated the dastardly, and in this city novel, outrage are in the toils, and will be very likely to rid themselves of the now dangerous custody of the child by whose abduction they had hoped to enrich themselves. Should such a thing happen, however, it will not cause the search for the criminals to be abandoned, or even to be abated in the unremitting effort which has thus far attended it. As we yesterday stated in connection with this case, District-Attorney Mann, General Collis and Detective Taggart are after the criminals more than they are after the boy, and the recovery of the child will not cause them to leave the scent for a moment. That they are on the right scent there is no room for doubt. It is therefore probable that between this and Monday they will have tracked the scoundrels down .- Philadelphia Enquirer, Sat-

Married, at the residence of the bride's mother, July 15th, by Rev. J. L. Burrows, D. D., JOHN S. WITHKOW, of Lewisburg, W. Va., and NANNIE, dauthter of the late Rev. H. W. Watkins. No

MARRIAGES.

ards. Lewisburg papers please copy. Married, July 2d, at Mr. Fred. Laught's, Miss LOUISA LOYD and Mr. GEORGE PRILOP. No.

DEATHS.

Died, in this city, on the evening of the 18th instant, Mrs. ELVIKA D. BROOME, a native of New Kent county, thirty-eight years of age.

BOOTS, SHOES, &c. JUST RECEIVED, a supply of LADIES' and GENTS' TRUNKS. Also, a lot of very fine SATCHELS for ladies and gents. My stock of LADIES', GENTS', MISSES', and CHILDREN'S SHOES is very complete. A call solicited at 909 Main street, very complete. A call soli between Ninth and Tenth.

Jy 17 TIES, SLIPPERS, SERGE GOODS, OXFORDS, CREOLES, PRINCE ALBERTS' FOXED GOODS, TRUNKS,

JOHN C. PAGE.

ust received and for sale at the lowest market UISTOM WORK MADE TO ORDER AND GUARANTEED TO FIT. REPAIRING neatly and promptly done.

JOHN H. BOSCHEN & SON,

10 26 509 and 511 Broad street.

VALISES, SATCHELS, &c.

DOOTS AND SHOES .- Just re-DOOTS AND SHOES.—Just received Ladies' French Kid Newport Ties
and Slippers, Ladies' French Kid Button
Boots, Ladies' Fox Button Boots and Balmorals;
Misses' and Children's shoes, all styles and colors;
C. E. Burt's Fine Shoes.—Button and Laced;
Trunks, Satchels, and Sole Leather Valises, at low
figures; Gentlemen's Fine Shoes, hand-sewed.
Give me a call. W. P. W. TAYLOR'S,
je 18 corner Fourth and Broad streets.

TUST OPENED, ANOTHER LOTof Banister & Tichenor's HAND-SEW-ED BOOTS, GAITERS, TIES, and PRINCE ALBERTS, for gentlemen, and E. C. Burl's But-ten Boots, for ladies and misses. Call at WINGO, ELLETT & CRUMP'S, te 17

HAIRWORK, &c.

NO MONOPOLY, NO EXTORTION, look into the hand of my opponent."—

Washington Chronicle.

An Indian.—Bannack Jim stepped into the cigar store at Boise, Idaho, a few days ago, and asked to borrow a pencil. As indians are not generally good writers, he was asked why he wanted it. "Oh, me play poker—me want to mark 'em cards."

NO MONOPOLY, NO EXTORTION, AND NO OTHER HUMBUG.—WILLIAM have removed to No. 1117 Main street, in the store formerly occupied by Mr. Benjamin Botes, 1118 and a store formerly occupied by Mr. Benjamin Botes, 1128 and asked to borrow a pencil. As indians are not generally good writers, he was asked why he wanted it. "Oh, me play poker—me want to mark 'em cards."

NO MONOPOLY, NO EXTORTION, AND NO OTHER HUMBUG.—WILLIAM store formerly occupied by Mr. Benjamin Botes, 1128 through my long experience in the business and all the new advantages for working up completely in the proposing to take out a State license and in a workmanlike manner.

All persons proposing to take out a State license to transact business in the city, of Manchesier is should apply at order to the commissioner of the should apply at order to the commissioner of the should apply at order to the commissioner of the should apply at order to the commissioner of the should apply at order to the commissioner of the should apply at order to the commissioner of the should apply at order to the commissioner of the should apply at order to the commissioner of the should apply at order to the commissioner of the should apply at order to the commissioner of the should apply at order to the commissioner of the should apply at order to the commissioner of the should apply at order to the commissioner of the should apply at order to the commissioner of the should apply at order to the commissioner of the should apply at order to the commissioner of the should apply at order to the commissioner of the should apply at order to the commissioner of the com

50 BARRELS BRIDGEWATER FAM-Flour, 10 barrels No. 1 markerel, at W. C. DAN-DRIDGE & CO.'s, 927 Broad street, mt 24

NOTHER LIMITED EXCURSION WASHINGTON AND BACK VIA RICHMOND, FREDERICK SEURG, AND POTOMAC ROUTE, (all-rall) by the FAST EXPRESS TRAIN. leaving the Broad-Street depot ou TUESDAY NEXT, JULY 21. at 7:30 A. M. A limited number of exemica tickets will be sold to Washington, good to return at 10:30 P. M. the same day, allowing SIX HOURS IN THE CITY OF WASHINGTON FARE: ONLY THREE DOLLARS.

TAKE NOTICE. To avoid disappointment parties had better some their tickets the evening before, as positively, a limited number only will be sold.

Parties desiring to do so can go over to Baitim by on the same train, have three hours for business he Baltimore, and return to Rickmond the same evidence.

EXCUR-10No.

Ming.

Rare: Washington to Baltimore and hears.
\$1.75—thus making a round trip to Beltimore and back \$4.75.

SCHEDULE cities that has much to do with their ex-SCHEDULE. Arrive at Washington at 1250
Leave Washington at 5000
Arrive at Richmond at 5000 Arrive at Richmond at. 10:30 P. M. For furth-r information and tickets apply at the general ticket-office of the Richmond, Frederick burg and Potomac railr ad, Eighth and Broatsteets, from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and from 4:30 P. M., to 8 P. M., and from 4:30 P. M. to 8 P. M. to 8 P. M. to 8 P. M. to 8 P. M. and from 4:30 P. M. to 8 Arrive at Richmond at. M. to S P. M., and at the depot the morning of th

WILLIAM D. GILKESON. DRY GOODS. TULY 18, 1874.

CARDOZO, FOURQUREAN & CO. have just removed to their NEW STORE, No. 1005 MAIN STREET, and have thany additions of

NEW AND SUITABLE GOODS for the season, with special reference to goods suitable for persons going to the Springs, such as Reputiful SASHES, FANS. SUN-SHADES, SASH RIBBONS, HANDKERCHIEFS. SCARFS, RUFFLINGS, Beautiful SILKS.

DRESS GOODS. SIDE-BAND LAWNS, PERCALES. SUITS (white and colored). EMBROIDERED POLONAISE, TARLETONS, &c. A full stock of LACES.

TO TRAVELLERS AND CITIZENS. DRESS GOODS-SUCH AS POPLINS. FOR WALKING-DRESSES AND SUITS, ORGANDIES, JAPANESE GOODS, &c., AT AND BELOW COST

T. R. PRICE & CO., for palance of summer, will sell residue of their SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT BARGAIN PRICES! SUITINGS and POPLINS;

JAPANESE SILKS and POPLINS, 20c. and up; GRENADINES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, STRIPED and PLAIN SILKS, PIOUES (white and colored), &c. A fine stock of Black Mohairs, Alpacas, Bomba-dices, Black Iron Grenadines, Tamise, Challeys, on hand for mourning and ladies wearing black. New BORDERs and other prints just opened.

TULY 18, 1874. NEW SUPPLIES-FANCY GOODS.

T. R. PRICE & CO.
are receiving daily
Lace and Muslin Rufflings,
Crape Lisse Muslin Rufflings (new),
Light and Black Kid Gloves,
Colored and White Lisle Gloves,
Buck Gauntlets, for travelling,
Wastr News, Borbinets. VICTORIA LAWN. LACE STRIPED LAWN, PLAIN ORGANDIES, STRIPED ORGANDIES, MOSQUITO NETTING. LAPIES' SILK TIES, FANS, CORSETS, GAUZE UNDERSHIRTS, &c., &c.

NEW GOODS FOR THE SEASON. HUDGINS, GORDON & CO. (June 22d) are opening CHOICE DRESS GOODS-very cheap; BORDERED LAWNS-new and cheap;

LINEN FABRICS of all kinds for ladies' dress saits Beautiful PERCALES at 1s.; More SASH RIBBONS at 75c.; GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' UNDERWEAR;

THREAD and BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY for ladies and men; CLOTHING.

DO NOT FORGET THE ALL CASH SYSTEM

in vogue at WILKINSON & WITHERS'S (opposite the post-office), has wonderfully cut down the prices

CLOTHING AND FURNISHINGS. CALL AND SEE. [jy 14-eod3t]

LOOK AND THINK!

CLOTHING STOCK. Large and suitable to the wants of all lu want,

embracing all the styles of the market, for MEN. YOUTH'S and BOY'S WEAR. Call on WILLIAM IRA SMITH, 1109 Main street. BATHING SUITS, suitable for the seaside use.

JOTICE .- In order to make a change in my business I offer my entire stock of CLOTHING and GENTLEMEN'S and GENTLEMEN'S

LUCKISHING GOODS

AT COST.

M. W. ROSE, 1202 Main street,
between Twelfth and Thirteenth,
Kichmond, Va.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received Dup to the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST for furnishing the Virginia Institution for the Deaf and Dumb and the Blind with the following machinery: One 12-horse-power ENGINE (horizontal).

One 20-horse-power STEAM BOILER (horizontal). One 200-gallon HOT-WATER BOILER, 100 feet (more or less) 2-inch SHAFTING, with pulleys, hangers. &c . complete, 5 galvanized IRON WASH-TRAYS, the size to be bereafter determined,
1-inch STEAM-COILS for drying room, per foot.
The contractor to put up all of the above unchinery and fixtures, and have it in thorough working order by the first day of September, 1874.
Proposals should be addressed to CHARLES D.
MCCOY, Principal, Strunton, Va.
By order of the executive Committee.
jy 14-20&25

SPECIAL NOTICE. — Sealed proposals of the market of the city of Mancheser, until TURSDAY the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock M., for making and putting in a Coffer Dam in a break in the stone dam on the caual, in said city; said dam to be five feet wide. 3 b; 4 scanting two feet apart, well braced in and out, two-inch plank, with sides, bottom, and top, and v) be tilled in with chy. For forther particulars apply to W. L. MODDY, at Dunlop & Macanael; mill. The rightly reserved to gelect any or all bids.

By order of the Committee on Water:

By order of the Committee on Water:

14 14-64 Clerk City Council, Manchester REMOVALS.

REMOVAL. NOAH WALKER & CO.

have removed to No. 1117 MAIN STREET, in the

All persons proposing to take out a State license to transact business in the clay of Manchester should apply at once to the Commissioner of the revenue for their certificates, and pay the tax there on to myself, as the law de mands immediate settlement of this tax under heavy cenalties.

1. W. BirONAUGH.